The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2302. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator SLIDELL Report in Favor of the Recognition of Cuba.

MINORITY REPORT OF SENATOR SEWARD.

Getting Down the Foreign Mixtures in the Mortar.

SEARCH AGAINST JUDGE IRWIN.

Trouble in the Union Establishment—The Story of Lord K. a Long Way.

Settlement of the Disputed Coal Field Difficulty.

The Terrible Hurricane—The French Speculation Circular—Commercial Matters.

Reduction on the Fourteen-Cent Rate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24.

The difficulty between Messrs. DOUGLAS and FORNEY remains unsettled this evening. It is, however, expected, as Mr. DOUGLAS's friends will publish the correspondence.

Last night Forney's friends decided that FORNEY's second note, containing his hypothetical retractions, was not satisfactory. Accordingly Bowman addressed a third note to FORNEY, saying he understood THE TIMES to have misrepresented by last letter to you, and the motives dictating it, and to have based your retractions upon my statements. I had no purpose of offering explanations with such view." FORNEY replied stating that he had based his retractions on DOUGLAS's explanation, but if the latter withdrew his explanations, he (FORNEY) would withdraw his retractions. This seemed to be a satisfaction of what FORNEY proposed in the contingency stated. DOUGLAS rejected that he had obtained substantially what he desired,—the withdrawal of the personal reflections upon himself. Thus ended the correspondence.

Rosem A. FORNEY officiated as the friend of DOUGLAS, and Senator BRODERICK as the friend of FORNEY.

Some of DOUGLAS's friends think that my statement of the details, published yesterday, may be misconstrued so as to make him the aggressor. Certainly such was not his purpose. On the contrary, I am satisfied, from such facts as I can gather, that the provocation came from the other side, and that the cause of the quarrel with him was sought.

The charges upon which the impeachment of Judge IRWIN, of Pennsylvania, is demanded, were presented to CONGRESS some eight or nine years ago, but were withdrawn by the complainants in consequence of a private arrangement under which the Judge was expected to resign. He did write out his resignation and addressed it to the President; but after it was deposited in the Post Office, his son-in-law intercepted it there, and prevented its being forwarded. Movements by a remodel of the charges have been made two or three times since, but were stifled by similar promises of resignation, which have always been broken, upon the ground that the Judge's friends would not permit him to leave the Bench.

The principal charges are that the Judge has maladministered the affairs of the Court, in the matter of fees, for the benefit of members of his own family; that he has overawed the Court at times when there was no necessity therefor,—that he has certified to sessions of the Court that never were held, but which are stated to have been held when the Judge was incontrovertibly absent from the city, and that this was done to enhance the fees.

Four subordinate Clerks of the Court have been examined before the Judiciary Committee, who each testify that they paid part of their fees to the Judge or his family having been appointed on that condition. Several of the clerks state that these charges do not constitute they bargained for their appointments on the condition of sharing the fees, but that is the inference charged, from the fact that they did pay over a percentage of their fees to members of the Judge's family. The witnesses attempt no valid reason therefor.

It has also been proved that he appointed his son-in-law assignee in bankruptcy in nearly fifteen hundred cases, without any security for the proper discharge of the duties, or for moneys coming into his hands, and that this assignee never has settled a single account.

It is also proven that the Judge drew out of bank, on his own private check, moneys deposited by the Court, belonging to suitors, and being proceeds of assignments in bankruptcy.

There is much more testimony still to be introduced. Both the Judge and counsel intend appear before the Committee by counsel. The transactions out of which the complaints proceed, extend over a period of nearly twenty years.

The complainants claimed the right to introduce testimony to prove the utter incompetency and recklessness of the Judge. The Committee ruled out all such testimony, upon the ground that the difficulties charged are not subjects of impeachment, as the Constitution provides that remedy only in cases of "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors."

Counsel for complainants rejoined that then there is no remedy for the public in a case where a Judge, without committing a positively criminal act, is by reason of imbecility utterly incompetent to discharge the high and responsible duties of his office. The Committee being pressed for time, have not discussed the point. The Constitution is evidently imperfect upon this point; and it would seem to be true that there is no remedy in the case mentioned, except by abolishing the Judicial District, and thus legislating the incumbent out of office.

ISAAC PHILLIPS, Esq., U. S. Appraiser at New-York, RICHARD TYLER, Esq., an assistant Appraiser at the same port for sixteen years, and C. G. WARNER, Esq., former Deputy Collector, are all here engaged in conferring with Mr. COBB, at his request, in relation to tariff modifications. The Secretary is making a final effort to get a tariff that shall be satisfactory to Southern sentiment, and which can at the same time be made satisfactory to the Pennsylvania interests. The Hon. CHARLES E. PEARSON, of Philadelphia, and a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, cordially assists with much modification to shall fully and completely satisfy his constituents, even if he breaks with the Administration.

The resolution offered by Mr. SICKLES, a day or two since, asking information as to who are the present owners of the Florida Spanish land claims, &c., was evidently moved at the suggestion of the President himself, who wants the bill entangled in the House, to save him from the necessity of a veto inexpressibly demanded by the South, or the perils to follow a refusal to veto.

As Mr. BUCHANAN is fully committed to the bill by half a dozen of his own votes in its favor, and some splendid arguments in support of the claims when he was in the Senate, he is evidently in an awkward predicament if the bill should pass the House. Mr. FAULKNER objected to Mr. SICKLES' resolution, so that it cannot be put in except by a two-third vote for suspension of the rules.

Word was circulated rumors about to the effect that the President is likely to lead to the hymenial altar an accomplished and accessible widow lady of Georgia. Perhaps this accounts for the especial care and elegance of our bachelor President's dress. It is matter of frequent remark, that Mr. BUCHANAN, in his handsome brown frock coat, white vest and cravat, and polished leather pumps, is one of the most elegantly-dressed young men in the capital.

JOHN MORRIS, ex-Governor.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24, 1859.

The last link is about being broken between President BUCHANAN and his organ, the Washington Union. POOR WENDELL has been duped until he finds himself bankrupt. The bargain was that the Administration should use the Union and furnish two editors, to whom WENDELL should pay five thousand dollars each. The President selected Mr. JOHNSON, and the Cabinet called into their service Mr. MUNSON, a son-in-law of Secretary FLOYD's. In consideration, Mr. WENDELL was to receive the Executive printing.

Such was the contract, but Mr. BUCHANAN subsequently insisted upon a division of certain jobs with Mr. KING, of the Pennsylvanian, promising to make it up. The WENDELLS agreed to stand in order to keep peace in the family, when other demands were made for a division of spoils, and soon the proprietor of the Union was left with his establishment sinking him nearly thousand dollars a year. The books show a loss of $10,000 for the past year—while the promised Executive jobs were either peddled out to other papers, or given to WENDELL to be shared in partnership with others, who were clamoring for the means of existence.

When the Pennsylvanian was sold out, WENDELL proceeded with the job of Post-Office blanks alone, with a fair prospect of recovering a portion of his losses; but he was held for a few days since by Mr. FORNEY, and informed that he must place one-half of the proceeds of his job at the disposal of the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, to be distributed among the needy papers of Pennsylvania. This Mr. WENDELL most respectfully declined to do—and the result is now a threatened blasting up of the organ. It is already much out of tune, as its employes were running around a few evenings since hunting up some one to prepare a leader.

The establishment was sold some months ago to Messrs. APPLETON & McDOWELL, of Maine, and Major WENDELL, of Tennessee, who holds a mortgage on the whole concern, was sent for to ratify the transfer. The contracts were prepared ready to be executed next morning but it leaked out that night that FORNEY, of the Press, was going into the States and the Union purchaser refused to sign. This was the origin of the report of Mr. APPLETON's going into the Organ. The rumor is that WENDELL is minus about $50,000 clear loss in the transaction.

X.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 24.

The Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, opened the bids for the remaining portion of the loan authorized in June last. Bids were received from forty-four different parties, and the rates of premiums varied from three-quarters to five per cent. Those who offered more than two and a half per cent. premium get about six millions. The remaining four millions will be divided between the bidders who offered from two to two and a-half per cent. premium.

The following are all the bids:

A. M. Tusca, New-York, $20,000 at rates varying from 105@103 3-100.

Hudson River Bank, New-York, $24,000, at rates varying from 102¾@103¼.

Trumbull & Brothers, New-York, $1,000,000, at rates varying from 100 15-100@100 2-15.

Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, $75,000, at rates varying from 103¾@103¼, and $25,000 at 102¾.

S. Barker & Co., New-York, $100,000 at 103¼, and $500,000 at from 103@103¼.

M. Morgan & Son, New-York, $50,000 at 102 56-100, and $250,000 at rates varying from 101 56-100@102 46-100.

New-Haven Bank $30,000, at rates varying from 100 82¾@100 87½.

Crowen & Co., Philadelphia, $200,000, at 101 13-100 @101 16-100, and $200,000 at from 102 9-100 @102 50-100.

R. H. Frank, New-York, $60,000, at from 100¼, to 101, and $50,000 at from 100 to 103¾.

The United States Trust Company, New-York, $300,000, at from 102 47-100 to 101 87-100.

Ward & Co., New York, $20,000, at 101¾, and $25,000 at from 101 to 102½.

Wadsworth, Son & Manning, New-York, $200,000 at from 101 65-100 to 101 95-100, and $300,000 at from 102 5-100 to 103 40-100.

W. Hoge & Co., New-York, $400,000, at from 101 @ 103 to 101 93-100, and $100,000 at 102 2-100.

Sherman, Bryan-house, Fabr & Co., get $3,000,000, at 102 89-100.

Bank of New-York, $100,000, at 101 55-100, and $200,000 at from 102 5-100 to 103 55-100.

J. D. Starbuck, New-York, $10,000, at 101 25-100.

Starbuck & Brothers, Newark, N. J., $10,000, at 101.

Travers & Condave, New-York, $210,000 at 102½, and $300,000 at 102 7-100@103 47-100.

A. E. Sellenbak, New-York, $150,000 from 102@ 102¾.

East River Savings Institution, $200,000, at from 102@103.

[illegible] at from [illegible]

Mechanics' Saving Bank, New-York, $20,000 at par, and [illegible] at from [illegible]

[illegible] at from [illegible]

[illegible] at from [illegible]

McKim & Co., Baltimore, $250,000, at from 100¾@ [illegible]

[illegible] at from [illegible]

[illegible] at from [illegible]

[illegible] at from

Atlantic Telegraph.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 30, 1858.

Six: A few weeks since I saw an announcement in one of the New-York papers, to the effect that the Atlantic Cable had become practicable for telegraphic purposes. The same notice was published in most of the papers of the country. I have since looked in vain for any further notice of the matter. Can any of your readers who have done nothing to defraud the public, and who are thoroughly familiar with the facts, inform us whether the Cable is in working order, or not? If it is, we should like to know it. If it is not, we should like to know it. If it is a very costly humbug, we should like to know it. If it is a very costly humbug, we should like to know it. If it is a very costly humbug, we should like to know it.

Advertisements

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

WANTED TO HIRE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

FOR SALE.

PROPOSALS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERSHIPS.

LOST AND FOUND.

AUCTION SALES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMUSEMENTS.

EDUCATIONAL.

MEDICAL.

DENTISTRY.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING.

FURNISHING GOODS.

HATS AND CAPS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CARPETINGS.

FURNITURE.

STOVES AND HARDWARE.

CROCKERY AND GLASS.

PIANOS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

JEWELRY AND PLATED WARE.

PAINTS AND OILS.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

LIQUORS AND WINES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1859.

THE DAILY TIMES is published every morning (except Four Times Cents; delivered at the office a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Cents a copy; Two Dollars a year, in one address, for Three Dollars; Twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars; every person sending us a Club of twenty or more shall be entitled to an extra copy.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Four Cents a copy; Two Dollars a year, in one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars; every person sending us a Club of twenty or more shall be entitled to an extra copy.

The Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Entertainments this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Our American Cousin—Afternoon and Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Vermont; or Fashion and Adultery.

BOWERY NEW THEATRE—Performances Every Night—Day and Night Performances.

NIBLO'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Ole Bull—Mazeppa—Four Performances Daily.

BOWERY THEATRE—Three Fast Men—Female Minstrels.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Richard—Matinee.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—The Monster Fish—Day and Evening.

BURTON'S BROADWAY—Sweet Kate—Matinee.

PALACE GARDEN—The Chinese Twins.

BROADWAY ATHENÆUM—Evening—Day—Lecture, Discussion on Journalism.

Mails Close at the Post-Office:

[illegible] at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
[illegible] at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad.....at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Mail for Europe, by Southampton.....at 12 M.
Mail for Europe, by Liverpool.....at 12 M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, and Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the *Niagara*, from Boston for Liverpool, to-morrow, Jan. 25, will close at the New-York Post-Office to-day, (Tuesday,) at 12½ o'clock P. M., to go by railroad, and at 3 to go by steamboat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The proceedings of Congress yesterday were of an important character. In the Senate, an elaborate memorial was submitted from the Legislature of Indiana, relative to the representation of that State in the Senate. HENRY S. LANE and WM. M. MCCARTHY, the memorialists allege, are the only persons properly commissioned as Senators. The memorial was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. SEWARD gave notice that he should move to give the above-mentioned persons the privilege of the floor while their claims were pending. Memorials were presented from Pennsylvania in relation to the modification of the Tariff. After some recriminations between Messrs. BIGLER and CRITTENDEN, the memorials were referred appropriately. Mr. SLIDELL, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the bill making an appropriation of $30,000,000 to be placed in the hands of the President to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation, made a lengthy report in favor of the appropriation, and advocating the acquisition by all the arguments usually advanced in its favor. A very full abstract of the report will be found in our report of the proceedings. Mr. SEWARD, representing the minority of the Committee, followed with a bill requiring the President, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, to present a statement of the relation then existing between this country and Spain, and also requiring a statement of the condition of the Treasury and the effective force of the Army and Navy, to enable Congress to judge as to the necessity of adopting extraordinary measures to maintain the rights and interests of the United States in regard to Spain. Mr. SEWARD made some remarks tending to show the financial hindrances to the proposed acquisition, and alluded incidentally to the debate on the President's Message in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies, a report of which was published in the TIMES of yesterday morning. Brief speeches were made by Messrs. BAYARD and TOUCEY, in advocacy of the bill, and Mr. FOOT gave notice that he would have something to say on the subject at the proper time. The Senate then went into executive session and then adjourned. In the House Mr. STEPHENS' resolution, to set apart the first two days in February for the consideration of Territorial business, looking specially to action on the Oregon bill, was taken up, but after some debate the House refused to suspend the rules. A resolution was passed to limit the debate on private bills on Saturday next to two five-minute speeches on each. A bill was passed appropriating $10,000 to pay witnesses before the Investigating Committees. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and quite an animated debate took place relative to the propriety of reducing the number of foreign missions. An amendment, offered by Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio, was adopted, which limits the missions to Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Brazil, Mexico, China, Peru, Turkey and Nicaragua. The bill was not disposed of before the Committee rose. The bill appropriating thirty millions toward the acquisition of Cuba, was reported back from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It is similar in its provisions to that of Mr. SLIDELL in the Senate.

The bids for the remaining ten millions of the loan authorized by Congress in June last were opened by the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday. Bids were received from forty-four parties, and the rates of premium offered vary from three-fourths to five per cent. About six millions are awarded to those who bid more than two and a half per cent, and the remaining four millions go to the bidders of from two 40 two and a half. A list of all the bids will be found under our telegraphic head.

Reports reach us from Washington relative to serious difficulties between the President and his organ, the *Union*, which are likely to terminate in a severance. It is asserted that Mr. WENDELL, through his connection with the establishment, is a loser to the amount of about $50,000. A dispatch which we publish this morning will throw some light on the cause of his misfortunes.

The citizens of Poughkeepsie are much excited over a brutal murder which is alleged to have been committed in that place. On Friday night last, a woman named ELIZA LAWRENCE, living with a man named LEWIS GOULD as his wife, as the culmination of a series of brutalities on the part of the latter, was struck in the stomach with an axe, and cut so terribly that the bowels protruded. She lived until Saturday night. A daughter of the parties, aged about 12 years, was a witness of the act, and has given her testimony against her father at the Coroner's inquest, which is not yet concluded.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening Alderman BOOLE presented a series of resolutions in favor of the proposed improvement of the Park, which were referred to the Committee on Lands and Places. The report of the Committee on Streets, in favor of an ordinance for repaving Broadway with Belgian pavement, was the special order. The measure was lost for the want of a constitutional vote. Some debate followed the presentation of a communication from the City Inspector's Office, signed by Mr. MORTON. The document itself was one of little importance, but Alderman ANDREW opposed the reading of it on the ground that there was no City Inspector. He was overruled, but before the reading of the communication had progressed far, a motion to refer it prevailed. The Board adopted a resolution declaring GEORGE W. MORTON City Inspector until his successor is appointed by the Board of Aldermen.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, a report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of erecting a jail in Ludlow-street, between Grand and Broome streets, to be used instead of the Eldridge-street Jail, was adopted. The ordinance presented originally by Alderman BOOLE was also adopted. It directs the Corporation Counsel to memorialize the Legislature for a change of the Charter, so that members of the Common Council may receive $1,000 per annum for their services, and also for a declaratory act excepting the Municipal Corporations of 1857 from the law permitting witnesses to appear on their own behalf. $1,000 were appropriated for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S Birth-day. The Comptroller was authorized to repair the apartments now occupied by him, at an expense not to exceed $2,000.

The police and fire telegraph apparatus, which was withdrawn a few days since by Mr. ROBINSON, in consequence of a refusal by the Mayor to pay a arrearage alleged to be due for its use, was thereby again restored by Mr. ROBINSON, to actual use, the alleged arrearages, however, still remaining unsettled. Mr. ROBINSON asserts that he is afraid the City might be a large loser by some act if he persists in delaying the City fall and

Latin Civilization and the United States.

The most audacious American disciple of BARNUM has never conceived so magnificent a scheme of puffery as M. FELIX BELLY has just carried out in behalf of his projected Interoceanic Canal of Nicaragua. We have been made familiar with poetical flights of soporific sentiment, suddenly ending in a descent upon the admirable clothing shop of SMITH BROTHERS. We have been led through historical disquisitions upon Pestilence in the Middle Ages, to a brilliant vindication of the virtues of a patent sarsaparilla, or a universal pill. We have been entrapped into the first chapters of a harrowing romance, only to be dismissed at the moment of most entrancing excitement, with a reference to the publication office of some new weekly journal, in which the tale "will be continued at a future day." But all these devices are modest, commonplace and empty when compared with a solemn appeal to the God of Battles, an invocation of the Roman Spirit and the Latin race, a profound disquisition on the machinations of Socialism, and an address to the throne of France, as the preliminary to a fresh operation on the Stock Exchange.

M. FELIX BELLY is practicing in Paris all and more than all that Mr. BARNUM is preaching in London. He has carried the art and mystery of kite-flying to a perfection hitherto undreamt of.

It must be admitted, however, that Mr. BUCHANAN did more than half his work for him. The reader who peruses the translation which we this morning publish, of M. BELLY'S "Letter to His Majesty, the Emperor NAPOLEON III., on the Influence of France in America, apropos of Mr. BUCHANAN'S Message," will recognize, we are sure, the justice of this concession. If our friend of the fiery pen—our enterprising "man of the Latin race"—has found himself in splendid perorations, vindictive adjectives and startling revelations of the Yankee "wrath to come," Mr. BUCHANAN has at least supplied him with the points on which to fasten his terrifying rhetoric, and given him the skeleton of the grand scare-crow he has set up to frighten France into buying his new stock at a premium, as the only hope of saving "Latin civilization" from a prompt invasion of Texan rangers, Mississippian missionaries and "gray-eyed men of destiny." The complacent indifference to the public opinion of mankind with which Mr. BUCHANAN in his Message reiterates his demands upon Spain for the sale of Cuba, and the affectations of political philosophy in which he hides a bold assertion of the old doctrines of ATTILA and BON ROY, that "they should take who have the power, and they should keep who can;" these are certainly capital heads for a discourse to prove that the United States deserve to be outlawed from the fellowship of the nations; that they have abandoned the principles of Christian civilization; that they are a people of confederate pirates; and that they ought to be extinguished accordingly, by the strong arm of the Heaven-sent Emperor who came to France a Saviour and a new Creator in the flame and smoke of the massacres of December, 1851.

We need not waste our own time or that of our readers in dissecting the monstrous shape which the author of this very curious production has conjured up. We have assumed that author to be M. BELLY, not only because Parisian report affixes his name to this letter of the Ladies, this proclamation *urbi et orbi*; but because no man is more interested than he is in moving heaven and earth and the Tuileries to protect and foster an exclusive French occupation of the Central American Isthmus, through which he has obtained authority from the Central American Governments to cut an oceanic canal. With this view of the inspiring genius of the pamphlet in question, it would be absurd for us to treat it as a document of political weight and influence. It is not extremely probable that the Emperor of, rising from the perusal of the stupendous appeal (if indeed he ever perused it at all) forthwith resolved to exterminate the accursed Yankees, or to reconstitute a great Latin Empire of the West, for the purpose of saving Catholicism from the disciples of CALVIN, and civilization from the electors of BUCHANAN. Yet it would be idle to pretend that the publication of such a paper in Paris, and its extensive circulation under the eyes of a vigilant and all-powerful government, is an event altogether without significance for us, and that it can be passed over in utter and disdainful silence by the American people.

Whatever our wishes on the subject may have been in the days of JEFFERSON, the time has come in which we must begin to recognize the inevitable influence of Europe, her politics and her passions upon our social and political condition. The circle of European nations stretches out beyond the Old World, and is fast enveloping ourselves.

The emigrants whom Europe sent to us half a century ago were practically cut off from all associations with Europe as soon as they had fairly fixed themselves within our limits. A system of communications equally slow and costly, favored the isolated development of the American character and the unrestricted growth of a purely American policy. All this has now been changed. The heart of Europe beats to-day across the Atlantic, and its pulsations are felt in rapid thrills from London and Vienna, from Paris and Madrid, to Boston and New-York, to St. Louis and New-Orleans. We can no longer be indifferent to Europe nor Europe to us. The Revolutions of 1848, stifled in the East, still live and burn in America; our great cities, our western territories are full of men whose sympathies, whose hopes, whose ambitions, whose interests even, belong as much to the world from which they have been driven as to the new country of their adoption. They now enjoy, or may, the privilege of Europe and can exert a powerful influence upon her future. If the last year has witnessed any thing assimilating in the system of European States establishment of the West with the Old World is of less importance to the rulers of Europe. But there is not a single constitutional State of Europe which feels itself to-day secure from attacks and outbreaks even more severe than those which overtook the world in the Spring of 1848. Naturally therefore the proclivities of the great and growing people whose ring now shelters by thousands the exiles of Republican Europe, and whose elastic institutions afford those exiles the means of exerting as slight or indirect influence upon the policy of their adopted country, must deeply concern the rulers of the Old World. When a French refugee and a declared enemy of Spain, in the person of Mr. SOULÉ, passed unharmed through the territories of France and presented himself at the Court of Spain, in the character of an American Envoy, the continental governments accepted the spectacle as a sort of declaration of war upon all the established system of things in Europe. Were England to commission LOUIS BLANC or VICTOR HUGO as her Ambassador to NAPOLEON III., or France to send MAZZINI as her representative to Vienna, Europe would be plunged at once into a general conflict. It can, therefore, only be a question of time and convenience whether any of the [illegible] Governments shall or shall not reject a similar act on the part of the United States, and pending the settlement of this question it is reasonable to suppose that a close and by no means friendly watch will be kept upon the tendencies of this country by those Governments. It is to this incipient hostility against America, shared by all the European States that have thrones to be overthrown or Transatlantic possessions to be endangered, that our "man of the Latin race" appeals; and the extraordinary extravagance of his style and his sentiments thus conceals a substance of important truth for the consideration of the American people. We should understand what sort of a light it is that our Ostend circulars, our "manifest destiny" proclamations, our filibustering outrages and our Presidential bargaining for goods not in the market, aid the enemies of Republicanism in throwing upon this country and her institutions. And although we may well afford to laugh to-day at the bombastic magnificence of M. FELIX BELLY, it is not a matter for laughter at all, but for very serious reflection, that the intemperance and partisan recklessness of our own public men should have brought us to such a pass, that the sovereign of a nation with which we are at peace, and who professes only the "most affectionate good-will" to us, can suffer his *imprimatur* to be put upon a pamphlet which brands us as a "nest of outlaws," a "brood of bankrupt pirates," and a people worthy to be walled up in our own dens, there to enjoy a cannibal banquet upon our own flesh and blood!

Mr. Slidell on Cuba.

Mr. SLIDELL has made his report on the question of the purchase of Cuba. He has contrived to involve the subject in a mist of sophisms without, however, really veiling the intrinsic absurdity and outrageousness of the particular demand made upon Congress at this particular time by the President; and the only plain, effectual, unmistakable result of all his reasoning upon every candid mind must be, an irresistible conviction that the whole of the present agitation about Cuba at Washington is purely factitious, and directed to the achievement of some partisan object which lies much nearer the Presidential heart than all the sugar and oranges, all the Guava jelly and dark-eyed Señoritas of the "ever-faithful Island."

Mr. SLIDELL'S argument for the acquisition of Cuba is a sort of parody on the famous proposition of DES CARTES. "I think, therefore I am." Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. SLIDELL think this is the time for buying Cuba, therefore this *is* the time for buying Cuba. Absolutely no other reason is assigned for pressing the subject to a present issue. On the contrary, Mr. SLIDELL gives us most excellent grounds for postponing it. Spain, he tells us, does not now wish to sell. But he thinks she will soon be happy to sell. There will be a revolution in Spain, of course, very shortly, as revolutions are an intermittent disease in that country; and one or another *coup d'état* at Madrid will bring the proud Monarchy over to us with the Island in her hand. Grant the justice of Mr. SLIDELL'S views of Spain, and what better cause could we ask for waiting till this contingency shall occur before settling our bargain for Cuba? If Spain could now be pressed into selling, she would name her own terms. If we wait till Spain presses us to buy we shall in our turn be masters of the position. Either Mr. SLIDELL does not know what he is talking about, or he has given the *coup de grace* to his own propositions. For he does not pretend any immediate urgency for the purchase, other than Mr. BUCHANAN'S necessity of doing something fine and famous to signalize his Administration, and save himself from melting away beyond the sight or sound of nominating conventions. If the Cubans are so anxious to be free from the Spanish yoke, as Mr. SLIDELL has "the best reason" to believe they are, they must ere long strike a blow to free themselves. If they are not manly and resolute enough to strike that blow, are they manly and resolute enough to make good citizens of the United States, and useful members of the confederacy?

Mr. SLIDELL thinks we are strong enough at this moment, with the shadow of a navy on the peace establishment, to take Cuba by force. Surely, then, we should not be too weak to take Cuba in war, with an effective war navy on the seas. Annexation, Mr. SLIDELL thinks, is the law of our national existence. If this be so, the said law will take care of itself, and there can be no reason for our contracting a great loan, at bad rates, in order to help Nature and Providence do their work. It is also a law of our national existence that we should pay our debts; that we should regulate our revenues, develop our inland resources, and recover the prosperity we lost a year ago in the midst of grave financial disorders. Perhaps if we should set about this special business, which is of immediate urgency, and put our house fairly into order, the Cuban atom will drift into its natural place, and attract itself to our shores by the time we are ready to pay it proper attention. Meanwhile let us by all means consider Mr. SEWARD'S sensible suggestion, that we have a careful overhauling of the National Treasury as well as of the Army and Navy, before we begin to batter Spain with hard dollars as a preliminary to pounding her with shot and shell.

Should we find it rather undesirable to hand over a blank check on the Treasury to the President, just at the present moment, it is not Cuba that will spoil by the delay of a year or

Is Swindling Illegal?

The journals yesterday published a detailed statement of the manner in which a man from the country was swindled out of nearly two hundred dollars, by a set of sharpers into whose hands he had the misfortune to fall. It seems he was taken to the house of JOHN E. EMMONS, notorious as an emigrant runner, as having been repeatedly before the authorities on charges of swindling, and as the Democratic candidate for Alderman at the last election. He was first swindled by a man named SELOVER, to whom he was taken by EMMONS, on a bogus ticket for Glasgow;—next by depositing his money with SELOVER who charged him 16 per cent. discount,—and finally by a sham arrest, and being induced to bribe the pretended officer to let him go. He went before the Mayor to make complaint, and was congratulated by his Honor on having any money left. The Mayor sent an officer to "recover his money"—and that seems to be all the notice which the affair received.

This is only one of a class of cases of constant occurrence. We read, almost daily, statements in our police reports of persons who have been swindled by Peter Funk auctioneers, by emigrant runners, or by other members of the fraternity of thieves, with the addition sometimes that the offender was made to refund the money. But why are these scoundrels let off on such conditions? Is there no law to punish them? If not,—if they have committed no offence,—how is it they can be forced to refund the money they have taken? There certainly are laws against false pretences, and they are enforced against parties who obtain credit and purchase goods by representations which prove to be untrue. Why cannot they be applied also to cases of such flagrant villainy as those to which we refer?

As a general rule, doubtless, every man is required to look out for himself. The City government cannot undertake to furnish brains or experience for everybody within its jurisdiction. It has all it can possibly accomplish to supply its own domestic demand in that respect. But the hundreds and thousands of men who come every year from the country to the City, upon business or for pleasure, ought not to be thus absolutely surrendered to the tender mercies of the sharpers and professional swindlers who prosecute their calling among us. If there are any laws against such barefaced and outrageous robbery as was practiced in this case, they ought to be enforced. If there are none, it is quite time they should be enacted. The present condition of the City in this particular is utterly disgraceful to its character as a civilized community.

PERSONALITIES IN THE SENATE—A DISCREDITABLE PRACTICE.—We see that Senators DOUGLAS and FITCH have been exchanging epithets in regard to the President's appointments of Postmasters in the Western States. As the occurrence took place in secret session, we have no authentic report of the terms employed. It is stated, however, that Mr. DOUGLAS denounced these appointees as thieves, and that Mr. FITCH retorted by charging Mr. DOUGLAS with intentional falsehood. Senator DAVIS, it is added, interposed, and reminded both Senators that they were using the language of bravos and bullies rather than that of gentlemen, in which he was perfectly correct. It is also announced that a correspondence is in progress in which both Senators so explain, qualify and modify their language as to remove all ground of personal complaint.

It seems strange that grown men cannot recognize the childishness of such performances, to say nothing of their coarseness and vulgarity. If they consent at last to modify their language so as to deprive it of its offensive personalities, why not do it at the outset? If they do not *intend* to be insulting, why do they permit themselves to be so? Are they not sufficiently masters of their passions to preserve their sobriety of judgment? Do they not know what they are saying, and whether it is what they *intend* to say, or not? If they do not, then they have no business in the Senate. Their place is rather at school, where they may still receive something of the discipline they lack, and learn lessons of decorum and self-government which they evidently need. It certainly is every man's business to retain sufficient control over himself to know what he is saying, and whether it does or does not express the precise meaning he designs to convey; and if he says what he means, and is properly guarded in respect to his facts, he will have no occasion to explain or retract his statements. But the practice which is becoming so general of dealing in the most reckless and unmeasured language in the heat of debate, and then writing letters to qualify its meaning and disclaim all intention of offence, is simply childish and ridiculous. Senator DOUGLAS, at all events, ought to understand its absurdity, and not permit himself to fall into so damaging a habit.

A VOLUNTEER DEFENCE OF AN INJURED MAN.—We have no special mission to defend Mr. BUCHANAN against the assaults of his enemies. But common humanity will not permit us to remain insensible to what must be his sufferings under the mock laudations of the *Herald*. Yesterday's number of that sheet was particularly severe. The leader discusses "the work of *the two Statesmen* of the Age,"—one of whom is the Emperor NAPOLEON III. and the other is JAMES BUCHANAN. The force of sarcasm can no farther go. Here is an extract;

"While this new state of affairs is being established in Europe by Louis NAPOLEON, *an equally great statesman* is initiating a policy in America equally in consonance with the popular development of the age, and destined to produce a like fruitful change. Mr. BUCHANAN is laying the foundation of a policy which will *assert the will of the people of the Gulf States*, and which will form a great epoch in the history of the United States. Historic fate, or the genius of God, has been the result of external circumstances, rather than of a defined policy on the part of the Government. * * Mr. BUCHANAN, comprehending the folly of following a traditional policy which, always opposing, has always been forced to sanction the popular will, *has thrown aside the old traditions of statesmanship*, and laid down a new programme for the construction of a national policy, which, while it follows and guides the popular will, shall, through that course, exercise some control over it. In asking Congress to sanction a negotiation for the purchase of Cuba, and to grant the means necessary to success, he has instituted a policy which will eventually control and settle the now tangled and embarrassing questions of all Spanish America. In thus laying the foundation of the peace of Europe and America, and drawing upon them new lines which will affect the interests of civilization for ages to come, Louis NAPOLEON and JAMES BUCHANAN *are but instruments in the hands of destiny.*"

If Mr. BUCHANAN can stand this, his powers of endurance are superhuman. It seems incredible that he should not long since have discovered the real drift of the *Herald*'s pretended praises;—but, if this last stretch of ridicule does not open his eyes, his case is hopeless. He ought to give the author of the "Lines to Mary Ann" a mission at once, and get him out of the country. Bedlam will be

Pay of the Common Council.

The communication against the proposed change in the law allowing parties to be examined as witnesses on the trial of suits with themselves, to which we alluded in a recent article, has been presented to the Legislature. It is signed by the Judges, except one, of all the Courts, and by the leading members of the Bar. Most of those who have not made up their minds as to the advantages or disadvantages of the rule as it now stands, are at all events satisfied that it is neither judicious nor becoming to abrogate it upon so short a trial.

The opposition to it on the ground of the increase of perjury that it creates, furnishes some curious illustrations of the fantastic tricks which an old prejudice or an old fallacy will now and then play with the minds of the most sensible of men. Most of the complaints and answers in all causes brought before the Courts since the code came into operation are what is called "verified" by the plaintiff and defendant; that is, they swear that the statements therein made are true, except those made on information and belief, and that as to these latter, they believed them to be true. Now, though their "interest" operates just as powerfully in making one of these affidavits, and though in making them they entertain none of the caution which publicity, the supervision of the Courts, and the presence of hostile counsel usually inspire on a trial, not a whimper of opposition has ever been heard to the practice. In other words, a man may swear what he pleases, under the prompting of his own lawyer, in his own cause, and for his own benefit, before a Commissioner of Deeds in a back office; but if he is called upon to come before the Courts and submit to any examination to test his accuracy and good faith in making the affidavit, a number of excellent citizens are utterly horrified. And yet an oath is just as sacred and binding, and perjury just as black, before a Commissioner of Deeds as before a Judge.

Moreover, there is hardly an interlocutory proceeding in the cause, as it progresses, which plaintiff or defendant may not help on by as many affidavits as he pleases, though it may affect the issue just as much as his evidence on the trial. A party may swear in support of a motion to change the venue, or to postpone the trial. He may swear at the outset to a charge of fraud, in order to have his adversary arrested and committed to prison; he may swear as to the amount of his own property in order to make himself a surety; he may swear by the yard in order to get himself out of prison; he may swear in order to procure an injunction, or in order to have an injunction vacated; in order to procure an attachment, or have an attachment vacated, and is examined on oath as to his property in supplemental proceedings. In short, there is hardly any amount of swearing which he may not go through for the purpose of influencing the progress of the cause. And long as he confines himself to affidavits made out of Court, and keeps clear of the ordeal of a cross-examination, and not a word of objection is made; but let it only be proposed that he shall allege, face to face with his adversary before a Jury, what he has already been alleging in his own way under cover of affidavits,—and the moral sense of the community is shocked! What a godly, and, above all, what a reflecting set, some of us are! Evidence which wants all the leading guaranties for truthfulness is admitted as a matter of course, because people are used to it; evidence which possesses them all is denied because it happens to be novel. All this applies even more strongly to criminal cases. The prosecutor, in whose heart the desire of revenge, and a strong personal hatred of the prisoner, particularly in the case of offences against the person, may reasonably be supposed to reign paramount, is allowed, and in fact is mainly relied on, for testimony which may send a man to prison for life. And yet it never strikes anybody as something outrageous. The Jury are left to take all these things into account in considering their verdict.

The objection of "interest in the event of the suit" was once allowed to exclude testimony. Its futility in the form in which the common law so long upheld it has been fully recognized by all the best jurists of the day. It had its origin in that peculiarly English idea, that no feeling in a man's nature is of any legal importance which is not capable of measurement by a money standard, and was quite in keeping with a system which so long allowed a dishonored husband to soothe his sorrows by exacting exemplary damages from the seducer of his wife. The rule that no one shall be allowed to testify who has any pecuniary interest in the event of the suit, but that all others may, is of course based on the presumption that he who has such an interest is likely to perjure himself to serve it; in other words, that neither honor, nor religion, nor legal penalties, nor shame, nor family affection, neither woman's love nor man's friendship, is one-tenth part so likely to influence the testimony of a witness, as the fact that he or she would make or lose a hundred dollars by the verdict. The plaintiff's or defendant's brother or sister, son or daughter, mother or father, lover or friend, might swear by the hour in his favor, but neither he himself, nor anybody else who might derive the smallest pecuniary advantage from his gaining the suit, might say a word for or against him. Such a rule as this was not only a moral and legal absurdity, but a gross calumny on human nature. It is in order to preserve the last remnant of this odious fallacy that the sapient bill now before the Legislature for the repeal of the law of 1858 has been introduced.

PAY OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board of Councilmen, last night, adopted the resolution introduced into the Board of Aldermen by Alderman BOOLE, directing the Corporation Counsel to draft a memorial to the Legislature, asking that the City Charter may be so amended as to give the members of the Common Council a thousand dollars a year each for their services. The amount asked for is not by any means inordinate, and the services of competent men would be very cheap at that rate. But why should we pay such for services which they agreed to render for nothing? If they are not satisfied to give the public the benefit of their labors they can resign; and when it shall be found that competent men cannot be procured to serve the public in the capacity of Aldermen and Councilmen, then it will be time to offer the requisite pecuniary compensation. It may be proper to pay our Municipal Legislators for their services; but it is for the people to decide that question, and not the men who accepted the places on the distinct understanding that they were not to be paid. If the question were put to the people of this City whether

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ANNIVERSARY.—The thirteenth Annual Ball of the New-York Fire Department took place, last night, at the Academy of Music, and was as grand a success that it needs at least the thousand dollars to be fixed for the benefit of the widows and families of firemen deceased, forever, into the dustbin of history. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock, and was kept up with spirit and festivity thereafter. Despite the rigor of artificial day-light, which is a profanation of the heavens to the eye, while almost all ordinarily happy, threatened for the occasion to be prematurely dismissed from the chandeliers, and over the principal entrances to the parquette, if it had not been banished even sooner, papers arranged to imitate the ever-varied rays of the sun, and elaborately adorned with flowers, elicited general and deserved admiration. The supper-room was divided off in a natural fashion, which brought it to a level with the stage, where new dancers took to the floor, and, between supper and dancers, had room to exercise their agility. Fifty yards of the parlor was covered, the floor with canvas, the former with appropriate carpets, and the latter with [illegible] which, while it did not interfere with the dancers, would be [illegible] to a fall. The Board of Managers have reason to be proud of the success of the ball and the [illegible] have 700 given.

ELDRIDGE-STREET JAIL.—The present Grand Jury have, like a number of previous Grand Juries, declared Eldridge-street Jail a nuisance. The jail still stands, however, and is daily growing more dilapidated, more unhealthy and more insecure. The building was converted into a jail in 1856, having been, for sixteen years previous, a "City Work-house," an institution then more called. In the olden time it was a private dwelling. The antiquity of the building alone affords some idea of what its accommodations must be. The want of ventilation, when compared the placing of from four to six persons, in one room. The Warden, Mr. MCCLOSKY, does the best he can with his limited accommodations, but he frankly confesses that a prisoner is never shown into his cell, and the number of the compulsory occupants, without being indicated to him, but he indulges in profane conjecture, and on leaving gives utterance to more profound and astounding oaths if escape from the matter supplementary utterly confounded. The cells [illegible] feet, and is surrounded by a [illegible] fence, which a smart jumper like MCCOSKER, the alleged three-story-der, can readily scale. To prevent the escape of prisoners, four watchmen are required night and day.

ALDERSON STREET.—The Rev. T. [illegible] delivered a lecture, last evening, upon the life, principles and martyrdom of ALDERSON STREET, of the First Congregational Church. The audience, though not large, was an intelligent and appreciative one, and the lecture was listened to with great apparent interest. The lecturer recited the main facts in the career of this great man, and dwelt at length upon his [illegible] persecution and trial before Judge [illegible], with his faultless appeal, and hasty condemnation and execution for treason. The subsequent abandonment of his memory and principles by an act of Parliament, forever blotting from its records the attainder fixed upon him by a corrupt and venal court; the [illegible] and execution of CHARLES, and the triumph of the principles of self-government which sprang from the doctrines he promulgated, formed an impressive part of the address. An allusion to the [illegible] of the [illegible] to the right of petition, his call for the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and the manner in which he overwhelmed his adversaries by pointing to that portion of it which asserts the right of the people to alter and amend the form of their government, when it becomes subversive of the ends of liberty, formed a suggestive counterpart to the career of ALDERSON and the principles he entertained, and constituted the lesson.

THE POLICE AND FIRE TELEGRAPH.—Mr. ROBINSON, under whose management the present police and fire telegraph was put into successful operation, has withdrawn his refusal to allow the [illegible] arrearage to be further used until the City should pay up the amount ($600) which he alleges is still due for their use. The reason given by Mr. ROBINSON for suspending the connection is, that in the event of a large fire there might be great loss of property unless the City had the first use of the telegraphic wires for communicating orders between the [illegible] Commissioners. It remains to be seen, however, whether the Mayor will accede to Mr. ROBINSON'S claim, and whether the [illegible] Mr. ROBINSON'S claim, and unacceptable [illegible] has caused him to yield. One thing is very certain, the telegraph has become a necessity.

TWELVE MAN-OF-WAR'S-MEN BAPTIZED.—On Sunday last twelve sailors, belonging to the United States Navy, were baptized at the Republic Navy-yard, by the Rev. J. E. SWEARER, pastor of the First Baptist Mariners' Church. They were baptized in the ship, near the receiving ship *North Carolina*, and in the presence of 700 of their shipmates. After baptism, the Lord's Supper was celebrated on board the *North Carolina*, the chaplain of the ship, the Rev. I. STOCKBRIDGE, assisting the pastor. There has been an unusual interest in religious matters of late on board the *North Carolina* for several months, during which a large number have been converted. In every draft to other ships there are some converted men, who, if is expected, will have an influence for good upon the others.

A LADY ABANDONED BY HER HUSBAND, ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.—On Sunday afternoon, Mrs. ROSINA BRADWELL, residing in West Forty-second-street, went down to the foot of the street in which she lives; divested herself of nearly all her clothing and then jumped into the river. A Policeman, who happened to be near, saw her leap from the pier, and went immediately to her rescue. He jumped into the water after her, and with some difficulty succeeded in bringing her to the shore alive. She was taken to [illegible] where she was properly cared for, and subsequently given into the custody of her friends. The cause of her attempting to commit suicide was said to be that she had been abandoned by her husband.

AN INTERESTING CASE.—Yesterday Mrs. ROSINA RYAN, residing at No. 237 Third-avenue, was taken ill suddenly, while her husband was absent on Staten Island. Two of her little children, fearing that their mother was very ill, went out into the street, and inquired of everybody anxiously where they could find a doctor. A Policeman showed them where the nearest physician lived; they found the doctor, and with him hurried back to the house, but they were too late. Their mother was dead. She had died of a fit. She leaves five children,—the oldest twelve years of age.

THE WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.—It is stated that the directors of this institution have at length been made legally secure in the possession of the half-block of land which is to be the Hospital ground. It is also stated that there is already in the hands of trustees, for the erection of the building, between $30,000 and $40,000, the result of a [illegible] commenced some sixty years ago, for a Lying-in Hospital. The Mayor approved the grant on the express condition that the hospital be [illegible], free of expense, for the use of the poor.

THE WEATHER.—The weather still continues cold and sufficiently bracing to enable the healthy to find much enjoyment in out-of-door exercise. There was considerable ice in the rivers yesterday, but as there were no large cakes, navigation was not much impeded. The ferry-boats encountered some delayed a few minutes in the streams, and occasionally they crowded the barges with a heavy assembly, owing to the quantity of [illegible] in the vicinity, which had taken to Central Park in such a rapid rate that there are hundreds of sled and sleigh owners who visit the Park for the purpose of showing and admiring themselves.

THE NEW-YORK SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of gentlemen engaged in the sanitary [illegible] was held at the room of the Association, in the Cooper Institute, last Saturday evening. The Committee of five appointed to nominate officers for permanent organization reported, through Mr. [illegible], that they had [illegible] to meet Friday next, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., with the understanding that the Association will then organize. The Committee [illegible] recommended, also, that a [illegible] be sought to secure a large roll of members, and the active sympathy and co-operation of the entire community.

THE CONVENTION OF SOCIALISTS.—The Convention of Socialists that was in session in the Stuyvesant House for several days has dispersed. They completed and adopted a "Social Republican Platform," which they dated Jan. 21, because it was the anniversary of the execution of King LOUIS XVI. The Socialists of Newark, N. J., celebrated the day by a banquet.

OUR NEW CITY HALL.—If the amendments to the act for the erection of a new City Hall, carried for by the Board of Supervisors, are passed, they will be submitted to ourselves, with the Federal Government and the expense of the erection will be increased from a quarter of a million to a million dollars.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRANTS.—This Commission, appointed in 1849, reports that its expenses already incurred amounts to $297,788, and that about $30,000 more will be required for the completion of the work.

ANNUAL BALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.—This Ball, which was given last evening at Niblo's, was a brilliant and highly successful

MEMORIAL ART WORK.

IMPORTING THE FINE—SATURDAY SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' DAY—ALBERTSON BUILDING—ART NOTES.

Board of Commissioners.

A Golden Mine.—A Decision Against Obstinate Miners.

A Queer Case.—Mary G. Babcock vs. John

Bankruptcy Cases.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

Brooklyn Common Council.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Common Council Proceedings.

Board of Aldermen.

Board of Assistants.

Assembly Proceedings.

Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Brooklyn Athenæum.

Brooklyn Art Association.

Brooklyn Library.

Brooklyn Institute.

Brooklyn Historical Society.

Brooklyn Art Union.

Brooklyn Art Exhibitions.

Brooklyn Art Gossip.

Brooklyn Art Sales.

Brooklyn Art Notes.

Brooklyn Art Items.

Brooklyn Art Matters.

Brooklyn Art Affairs.

Brooklyn Art Matters.

Brooklyn Art Gossip.

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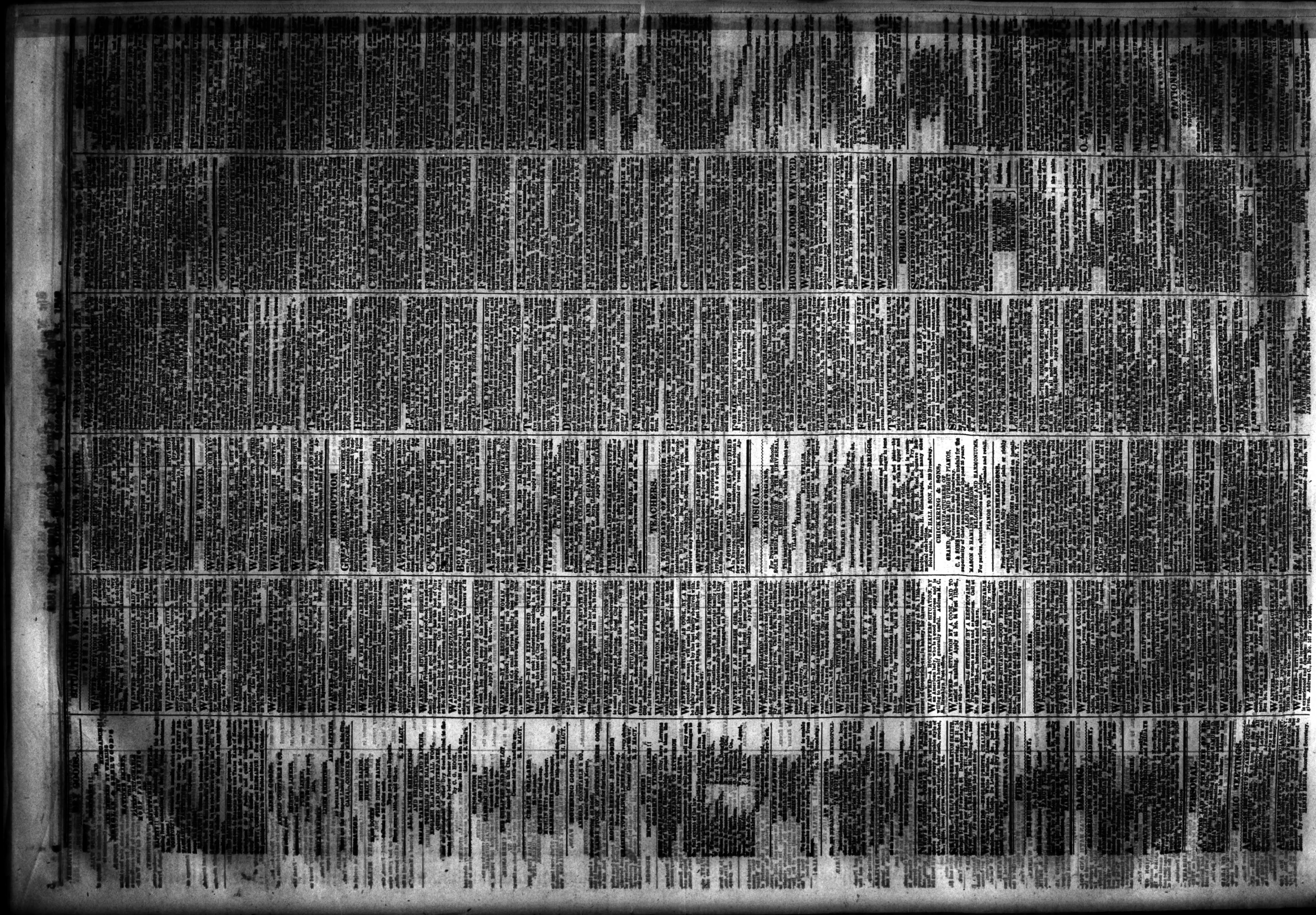
Brooklyn Art Items.

Brooklyn Art Matters.

Brooklyn Art Affairs



FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE
ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 24, 1859.

The Trustees, in conformity with the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of the affairs on the 1st day of January, 1859:

Premiums unclosed prior to Dec. 1, 1857, as per last statement, $2,112,000 00
Premiums received in cash from Dec. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1858, 3,170,000 00
Total amount of Marine Premiums, $5,282,000 00
Net Premiums have been issued upon Time Risks, not to exceed Five Months, commencing with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858, $3,491,814 70
Losses paid during same period, $1,336,297 11
Returns of Premiums and Expenses, 686,022 12
The Company have the following Assets, viz:
Stocks of the United States of the State of New-York, of New-York City Banks, $1,259,674 19
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, 322,000 00
Interest and other Notes, 300,000 00
Real Estate, 50,000 00
Bills Receivable for Marine Premiums, 1,170,140 81
Company's estimated Scrip, 170,000 00
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable, 2,020,262 31
Cash in Bank, 190,000 00
Total amount of Assets, $6,282,167 41

Six per cent. Interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next.

After that date

TWO MILLION DOLLARS

of profits, for which scrip certificates of the issue of 1853 and 1857 will be redeemed and paid to the bearers thereof, or to their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1858, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February next. The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1853, to the 1st day of January, 1858, for which certificates were issued, amount to, $7,057,310
Additional profits from 1st January, 1858, to 1st January, 1859, 2,000,000
Total, profits for 1854 to 1858, $9,057,310
Two certificates previous to 1854, and 55 per cent of the issue of that year, have been redeemed, 5,578,726
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1859, $3,478,584

By order of the Board,
W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,
Charles Dennis,	Royal Phelps,	William H. Dodge,
W. H. Morris,	Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,
Thos. Tileston,	B. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Henry Colt,	Loomis, S. Burton,	William Wood,
Wm. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
Louis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cor. Grinnell,
Wm. E. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	Henry O. Brower,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Wales Sherman,
Lowell Holbrook,	Geo. G. Hobson,	Edward E. Bell,
Lewis G. Gaylord,	David Lane,	S. S. Morgan,
P. A. Hargous,	James Bryce,	H. J. Howland,
Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Benj. Babcock,
Edw. H. Gillman,	Henry K. Bogert,	Fletcher Westray,

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BATES & TAYLOR,
NOTE BROKERS,
No. 54 Wall-st.,
New-York.
J. H. BATES. GEO. TAYLOR.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 26 WALL-STREET,
Buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS.
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit and Circular Notes for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, &c., similar to those in such extensive use in Europe.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of said firm, for which they will make, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT or CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

Irving Bank, Jan. 22, 1859.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Irving Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and three Inspectors of the next ensuing year will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 7. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

New-York, Jan. 24, 1859.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1859, and made payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be paid at the Ocean Bank.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1859.—The Annual Election for seventeen Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. F. WARNER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANnual election for 13 Directors and 3 Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank will be held on TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1859, at the banking house corner of 3d-av. and 16th-st. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. H. CARMAN, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York.—Particular attention given to the sale of hardware, fancy and dry goods business paper. Collections made in any part of the United States.

$8,000 WANTED—FOR FIVE YEARS ON unquestionable Real Estate security; interest payable semi-annually. Apply to A. M. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 26 Beekman-st., Room No. 1.

$2,000 TO LEAN—ON BOND AND MORTgage, at seven per cent. Address R., Box No. 290 General Post-Office, or apply to WM. W. BRACKETT, Attorney at Law, No. 51 Liberty st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—INTEREST Coupons on California State Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1859, collected or purchased by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 49 Wall-st.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK STOCK, of Long Island, for sale cheap by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—HEnDRIDGE G. SPAULDING, President of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Geneseo, against JAMES J. BALDWIN and Others, Baldwin, his wife, Ellen J. Baldwin, Lovell L. Lewis, Oliver T. Bronson, Executor of the last will and testament of John Miller Bradford, late of Manchester, the Executor of Zebulina Kellogg, deceased, Joseph Cawdon, Joseph G. Mills, William J. Mills, John B. Mitchell, John Bailey, Anson T. Colt, B. H. Vance, Levi Leonard, James C. Brown, Ambrose P. Yaw, George R. Yaw, and Eldridge G. Spaulding, Defendants.—To the defendant JOHN BALDWIN: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and serve a copy of your answer on us, at our office in the City of Buffalo, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint. The complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Superior Court on the 23d day of October, 1858.—Dated Buffalo, Oct. 14, 1858. METZ & CLARK,
Jal-1w6wTu Plaintiff's Attorneys, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF QUEENS.—JOHN SPADER, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN A. AYMAR, DANIEL P. KISSAM and FANNY AMANDA KISSAM, his wife, and BENJAMIN P. KISSAM, Defendants.—Summons for Relief.—To the defendant, BENJAMIN A. AYMAR: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York and State aforesaid, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated October, 1858.
LEWIS & REEVE, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.
6f-1w18eTu7

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT J. DILLON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, No. 1 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 16, 1858.
EMELINE A. HOWLAND,
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Administrators.
51-1w18eTu7

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT J. DILLON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. DEBEVOISE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 28 Livingston-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 16, 1858.
CLARA B. BURROUGHS, Administratrix.
51-1w18eTu7

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 2 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of May next. Dated, New-York, the 1st day of November, 1858.
GEORGOE C. GRUBBY, Administrators.
45-1w18eTu7

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A FEW DOLLARS WEDDING AND VISITING cards, notes, &c., engraved in the most fashionable manner. Samples sent by mail. Engraving, copperplate, Diamond st. Orders by mail solicited.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-WORLD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 49 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, JAN. 19, 1859.—THE DIRECtors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
SAM'L A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 15 Wall-st., Jan. 19, 1859.
CAPITAL $150,000.
SURPLUS OVER $100,000.
Capital and Surplus limited to $1,000,000.

THE COMPANY HAVE TO-DAY DECLARED a dividend of SIX 86-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE, payable to the Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest dividend of Six Per Cent upon their outstanding scrip, payable on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1858, of Thirty per Cent., the certificates delivery able to parties entitled, thereto on TUESDAY, the 8th day of February next.
The Scrip Dividends declared by this Company for the last four years amount to ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE AND A HALF PER CENT.
ROBERT B. ROSE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

45TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent., payable to the holders of the scrip of the issue of the last six months, payable at their office, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on and after the 1st day of January, 1859.
Transfer books will be closed until the above date.
Above Executed: That application be made to the Legislature for permission to increase the capital of the Company the sum of fifty-one ($51,000) thousand dollars.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT,
Secretary.
Dec. 13, 1858.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.
This Company has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable on the 17th inst.
Jan. 11, 1859. HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Jan. 1, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. from the net earnings of this Company for the six months ending 31st inst. has been declared and made payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the Phenix Bank, and all others at the office of the Treasurer, in Cleveland. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 20th day of January to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a Dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the capital stock of said Company was declared on the 19th inst., payable at this office on Feb. 15 next, in Exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock, at the close of business on Jan. 31, inst. Dividends will be remitted by mail when so ordered by the owners. W. M. LARRABEE,
CHICAGO, Jan. 24, 1859. Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable at their office, corner of Pearl and Hanover-sts., on the 1st day of February. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to 1st of February.
By order,
WM. H. RIGLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Fulton and Greenwich-sts.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Fifteen (15) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th day of January, 1859.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INS. CO., BROOKLYN, Jan. 3, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand, at the office, No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn.
A. J. BERKMAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Wall-st., New-York.—New-York, Jan. 5, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand. By order,
J. H. PINKNEY, Secretary.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. is will be paid by the Sixth-av. Railroad Company, through the Treasurer, to the individual Stockholders on the 1st day of February next. The books of the Company will close on the 24th inst. until that day.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
JAN. 6, 1859. JOHN C. BEECH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1859.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST.—New-York, Jan. 12, 1859.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after the 17th inst.
RICH'D A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL, $250,000; ASSETS, $300,000.
This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.
All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. E. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENTOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
B. HENRY HAIGHT,	C. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	EDMUND WILLIS,
LEONARD M. SARLY,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON,	ALVA B. LAING,
A. E. ENO,	ROBERT M. RUCH,
JOHN WATSON,	J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETTS,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
R. NICOLL,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	J. B. HOLCOMB,
	HUGH LAING, President.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

TRADESMEN'S
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 125 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.
CAPITAL $150,000.
WHICH THEY OFFER TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
The Company, with its entire capital paid up in cash, is prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, and the risk of inland navigation and transportation, on as favorable terms as other City Companies.

DIRECTORS.

D. B. Keeler,	E. D. Brown,	E. L. Walton,
Wm. Pennistown,	Robert M. Field,	Geo. J. Price,
Jas. Walton,	Jas. Palmateer,	Jos. Montina,
Jas. Mills,	Stephen Outter,	David H. Knapp,
James Humes,	John Foster,	Wm. A. Cumming,
James Nash,	Alanson F. Briggs,	And. M. Whitlock,
Wm. Wake,	Alex. McDonald,	Charles Perley,
Abr'm Denifer,	Nathan Asiel,	Sanford Mead,
Jord. L. Mott, Jr.,	John E. Morris,	John Varphy,
John L. Moore,	B. McCahill,	Jacob Wilson,
		D. B. KEELER, President.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the undersigned, pursuant to the Statutes of the State of New-York, under the firm of DICKERSON, WHITTEMORE & RED. The nature of the business to be transacted is the importation of paints, oils and colors, and selling in merchandise generally. The general partners interested therein are, JOHN S. DICKERSON, whose place of residence is New-York; WILLIAM T. WHITTEMORE, whose place of residence is Liverpool; and EDGAR REED, whose place of residence is New-York. The special partner interested therein is PETER R. VANDERVOORT, who resides in New-York; and the amount of capital he has contributed to the common stock the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The period at which this partnership is to commence is January 1, 1859, and to continue for two years, to wit: until January 1, 1861, when it will terminate.
Dated New-York, December 31, 1858.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE,
By Clinton Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.
P. R. VANDERVOORT,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Liverpool, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
Dated New-York, Dec. 31, 1858.
P. R. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE.
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

The undersigned will continue their business in Liverpool, England, under the firm of WHITTEMORE & DICKERSON.
New-York, Jan 1, 1859.
P. R. VANDERVOORT,
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
WM. T. WHITTEMORE.
By C. Gilbert, Att'y.
EDGAR REED.

THE BUSINESS HERETOFORE CARRIED on under the firm of GARY, HOWARD & SANGER will be continued from this date by the undersigned, under the firm of GARY, HOWARD, SANGER & CO.
WM. H. GARY, MICHAEL SNOW,
S. E. HOWARD, J. E. BRUSH,
HENRY SANGER, RICHARD BUTLER,
CYRUS BUTLER, C. E. GARY.
New-York, Jan. 24, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between GEO. A. COX and ROBT. WILDE, under the firm of GEO. A. COX & CO., expired by limitation Jan. 24, 1859.

GEO. A. COX, having purchased the interest of R. T. WILDE, will continue the business of Bound Printers at the old stand, No. 111 Nassau-st.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT—TRADE NOTICE.—All manufacturers and dealers in Suspenders, Garters, Elastic and other Webs, Tapes, Braids, Belts, Cords, Gloves, Wristlets, and all elastic goods, are notified that the exclusive right to manufacture and sell under the patents of C. Goodyear for Vulcanized Rubber applied in those Articles, and many others, is by me, and such goods sold without my name and authority is in violation of exclusive rights, and liable to be seized, and I must hold all parties infringing responsible.
Orders for any article in this line executed promptly, on reference or supply to parties to whom specific rights have been assigned by me.
HORACE H. DAY.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
HARLEY will sell at Public Auction, by direction of WILLIAM T. BOYD, assignee, at the store No. 139 Fulton-st., on
SALE TO COMMENCE EACH DAY, at 10 o'clock, and to continue every day this week, until the entire stock of Messrs. MANTILLAS, CAPES, MUFFS, and GUIPES are sold.
ALSO,
SLEIGH ROBES, GENTS' FUR CAPS,
FUR GLOVES, &c., &c., all of which were manufactured by Mr. B. for
To be sold without reserve.
Sales EVERY DAY; commence at 10½ o'clock.

RICHARD KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
BY RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.,
Salesroom, No. 18 Broadway,
THIS DAY,
At 10 o'clock, at the Auction room,
100 lots heavy and shelf Hardware, Cutlery, &c., in lots to suit city and country trade,
PLATED WARE,
FANCY GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.

JOHN W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
A Genuine sale of elegant rosewood, satinwood, walnut and mahogany furniture; being the contents of the large five-story house No. 128 16th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.
JOHN W. PORTER, Auctioneer.
calls the attention of housekeepers and the trade generally to the large and extensive assortment of fine furniture and upholstering articles contained in the above house, all of which will be absolutely sold to the highest bidder.
THIS DAY, Jan. 25, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
the auctioneer will commence the above sale with all the rich china, cut glassware, solid silverware, cutlery, &c., &c., contained in the dining room, with superior oak extension table, solid rosewood suite in silk damask, silver-edged elegant lace and bracket curtains, paintings, Brussels carpets, &c. After which will be sold all the elegant furniture of the
PARLORS,
which consists in part of the most elaborately-carved rosewood piano-forte; full suites in massive frames of solid rosewood, so carved in satin and moquet; smart rosewood etagere; marble stand and cabinet; elegant centre and side tables, large pier glass, rich lace and silk window-curtains, lined with white silk; also, a large variety of fine oil-paintings by old masters, elegant China vases, French enamel clock, velvet carpets and many other rich articles not enumerated.
BEDROOMS
contain full suites in rosewood and mahogany, together with all the bedding, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, Brussels and ingrain carpets, chair carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c. To those who know the difference between good and poor furniture, the above auction is rare advantage, as the whole was made to order without regard to expense, and cost upwards of $10,000.

EDWARD W. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PEARL AND BEAVER STS., AT AUCTION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEWIS S. THOMAS, ESQ., REFEREE.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
PEARL AND BEAVER STS.—The valuable four-story brick store on the west side of Pearl-st., running through to Beaver-st. and known as No. 179 Pearl and 2 Beaver-st. The sale will be absolute: the property is now rented for $2,200 per annum; $20,000 can remain on mortgage. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THURSDAY, JAN. 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., (if not previously sold by private contract,) the valuable property on the southwest corner of the Bowery and Prince-st., No. 239 or 5 Bowery, 4 stories and 4 and Prince-st. The lot is about 20 feet in width and fronts on the Bowery, 40 feet in the rear, and about 103 in depth. There are about three buildings on the premises, which are let to good tenants. As this property must be sold to close an estate, it will afford an opportunity for safe investment, and capitalists are requested to examine the property before the sale. A large part of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of J. HEGEMAN, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn, or of JOHN A. ELWELL, No. 59 South-st., N. Y.

E. C. HALLIDAY, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SUPREME COURT SALE OF A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON MURRAY HILL.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, the valuable first-class four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 13 East 37th-st., south side of Murray Hill, the first house east of Madison-av. The lot is 20 feet 6 inches wide, and 98 feet 6 inches deep. House 65 feet deep, with octagon rear, substantially built, and finished in the most approved style, with all the latest improvements. The premises can be examined any day prior to the sale, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, cards of admission being first obtained from the auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSE AND LOT.—NO. 141 PRINCE-STREET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, THURSDAY, Jan. 27, 1859, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the two story and attic high-stoop brick house, with under-cellar, and lot, known as No. 141 Prince-st., north side, between Wooster and Laurens sts. The house is in complete order. 20 feet in width by 40 feet in depth. Lot 20 feet in width by 71 feet 2 inches in depth. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years. For plans and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE of desirable property to be made THIS DAY, Jan. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER.
House and lot No. 739 West 35th-st.
House and lot No. 120 Nassau-st.
Houses and lots Nos. 53 and 55 54th-av.
Houses and lots Nos. 673, 675, 677 and 679 4th av.
Houses and lots on 61st st., 3d av.
Maps can be had at the Auctioneer's office, 25 Wall-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.
175 LOTS SCHOLES' ESTATE, BROOKLYN, NINETEENTH WARD.—Allen & Clayton Scholes—On Bedford and other avenues. Rose and other streets, within a few minutes' walk of Peck-slip, Grand-st. and other ferries; will be sold at auction by JAMES COLE & SON, MONDAY, Feb. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Sixty per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 45 Nassau-st.

HENRY G. EVANS, Auctioneer.
CROCKERY AND GLASS.—H. G. EVANS will sell from the shelves to suit city and country trade, on TUESDAY, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock, a complete assortment, of white, granite and all kinds of common ware, glass tumblers, goods, champagnes, wines, &c. Sale positive and without reserve for cash. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

EDWARD H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO THE sale of 20 valuable Lots near Central Park, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Maps and full particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-street.

JOHN S. BETTS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—OLD BRANDY AND JAMAICA RUM.—GERARD BETTS & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, January 27, at 11 o'clock, within their store, No. 128 Wall-st., 10 cases very superior old Otard, Dupuy & Co. Cognac Brandy, and very fine old Jamaica Rum, in bins to suit purchasers.

BARTLETT & COWEN, Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA GLASS, AND A Earthenware by BARTLETT & COWEN, THIS DAY, Tuesday, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 20 Pearl-st. A large catalogue sale of choice goods, in lots for City and country dealers. No postponement, and sale positive for cash.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sale at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sales THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogues.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A YOUNG man to engage in an exceedingly profitable business. Any one can now purchase a very prosperous publication which has been established over eight years, and is now paying a net profit of over four times the entire cost of publication per annum; as will be shown. The present proprietor having been peculiarly fortunate desires to retire from business, and will now dispose of his publication. Terms $4,000, cash, or productive real estate. Proper attention this amount may be cleared in one year. With the present facilities any one of ordinary business ability is capable of taking charge. Letters unaccompanied with real name will not be noticed. Call at the publishing office and appointment for interview, S. D. H., Box No. 4,451 Post office, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN HAVing from $10,000 to $20,000 may hear of an opportunity of embarking in a respectable and profitable wholesale business with a party who has an extensive acquaintance and is a first-class salesman of fifteen years experience in the jobbing trade in this City, by addressing T. A. M., Post-Office, New-York. All communications strictly confidential, and the most unexceptionable references will be given and required.

FOR SALE—FARMERS' AND DROVERS' INN.—One of the best taverns in the State of New-Jersey, on the Six-mile Run road, one mile from the City of New-Brunswick; buildings in good order, two large barns and several outbuildings. Also, 45 acres of highly cultivated land. This hotel has an excellent run of business, and the premises are every way desirable. For price, terms, &c., inquire of WARREN HARDENBERGH, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

AT THE SUGGESTION OF AN EMINENT lawyer, the advertiser is induced to advertise for an engagement with some lawyer of extensive practice who wishes the services of an experienced and thoroughly trusty man. In a short time the advertiser would be capable of attending altogether to the business of a public business. A line addressed to "CICERO," Box No. 325, Times Office, will be attended to.

$3,500 CASH WILL PURCHASE ONE-HALF interest of a manufacturing business established five years, with actual property for every dollar asked, and with facilities for doing $30,000 per month. This will be clearly shown at an interview, for which address MECHANIC, Box No. 121 Times Office, stating time and place.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH $10,000 IN CASH and considerable business experience, is desirous of engaging as a partner in a regular business. Address, stating nature of business, D. C. M., Box No. 169 Times Office.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY OF ENTERING into a local business. Call at the Coal-yard, No. 303 Cherry-st. Stock of coal and fixtures for sale, and possession given immediately, as the owner is about going West.

FOR SALE—FLOUR BUSINESS, LOCATED ON the west side of the City, doing a good cash business. Address J. C., Box No. 142 Times Office.

BILLIARDS.

PELHAM'S IMPROVED BILLIARD CUSHION.
COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PATENTED FEB. 19, 1856; OCT. 28, 1856; DEC. 9, 1856; JAN. 13, 1857; NOV. 10, 1857.
These tables are now well known to be the best in the world.
For sale only at the manufactory, No. 21 and 23 Lewis-st., and at PELHAM'S, 703 and 705 Broadway, New-York.

SHIPPING.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE—LIVERPOOL, PARIS—
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This steamship, on account of her superior accommodations for passengers, is now the favorite route for those wishing comfortable passage. Cabin passage, $100. Steerage passage, $30. Apply to
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A GLASGOW LINE OF STEAMERS
for all of which these great conveniences for general business.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable at 30 days' sight, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Circulars, with full particulars, may be had on application (if by mail, post paid) at
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., Liverpool.
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., Liverpool.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., AND HAVANA.
The British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. Hutchinson, will sail from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports, on the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
Passage money to Nassau, $40
Passage money to Havana, $45
Passengers must be on board one hour previous.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage, $120
Second Cabin Passage, 70
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage, $110
Second Cabin Passage, 70
The Ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, ANTARCTIC, Capt. [illegible].
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head.
Passengers leave New-York on every Saturday, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 1 P. M., for Queenstown and Liverpool, calling from Halifax to land the letter bags. Third class passengers booked through to all the principal railway routes in Great Britain. Third class must provide their own knife, fork, &c., and bedding. Passage to St. Johns' First class, $80; Second, $70. For freight or passage, inquire of the American agents, Messrs. Evans & Co., No. 61 Broadway, New-York, and at their other advertised offices in the interior of the States. The office of the Company in each of the above offices to bring personal way freight to any of the principal cities on the lines of Railway in Great Britain, for $35, or from Galway for $30.
AMERICA EXPRESS COMPANY.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Dec. 6, 1858.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, R. Lines, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the usual pier, foot of Warren-st., Jersey City. For state rooms, or other information, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.
Passage to Southampton, $120
Passage to Havre, $140
Passage money to Havana, $45
Passengers must be on board one hour previous.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

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The New-York Times, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1855.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Condition of the Rock Island Road.

As one of the stockholders of the Rock Island Road, it gives me pleasure to say to the stockholders generally, that at last our Road has emerged from its long night of obfuscation and discouragement, and is on its feet once more and fully able to stand alone.

The affairs of the Company, after an unmerciful depression and loss of income, are now placed in a position of great strength, and perfect confidence with all parties and arrangements, and at last, after waiting patiently many long years, we can look forward with confidence to an early and certain permanent resumption of dividends, and at such rate per annum as may be warranted from the net earnings, when they may be properly divided among the stockholders.

To those who have been so readily and promptly responding to the assessments of the Directors and Board closely, and who have been so credulous in believing in the ultimate success of the Road, and "Barry" of Wall street and the Tribune, the following extract from the Annual Report of the Directors, now before the stockholders, and which will be read with interest, will be a full vindication, and show a wonderful change in the affairs of the Road, and a result far beyond the most sanguine expectations of the friends of the Road.

Other extracts are but a repetition in part of the above, and will be read with interest by many.

"The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the stockholders the following statement of the affairs of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1854:

"The gross earnings of the Road for the year have been $1,181,236 56
Expenses, including taxes, 681,236 56

Leaving net earnings, $500,000

"Of this sum $300,000 has been applied to the payment of the interest on the bonds of the Company, leaving a balance of $200,000 to be applied to the payment of the dividends on the stock, or to the reduction of the debt of the Company.

"The Directors have not thought it advisable to declare a dividend at present, but have applied the sum of $200,000 to the reduction of the debt of the Company, which has been reduced during the year $1,000,000, leaving the debt of the Company on the 31st December, 1854, $3,000,000.

"The Directors have also the pleasure to state that the Company have completed the road to the Mississippi River, and have now in operation 182 miles of road, leaving but 18 miles to complete the road to the Mississippi River, which will be completed in the course of the present year.

"The Directors have also the pleasure to state that the Company have completed the road to Davenport